

segment piceous or black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation mostly fuscous, costal area to tegmina and veins to anal area of wings pale ochraceous; opercula short and posteriorly rounded; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; bases of the lower vein to radial area and upper vein to lower ulnar area fused for more than the length of basal cell.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 12, ♀ 14 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 32, ♀ 35 mm.

*Hab.* Queensland; Endeavour River.

Mr. Froggatt kindly sent me a male and a female specimen of this species.

*Urabunana festiva*, sp. n.

♂. Vertex of head and front black; a spot on each lateral margin of front, lateral margins of vertex, and a spot before each eye pale ochraceous; pronotum pale ochraceous, with a broad, central, longitudinal, shining black fascia, which inwardly contains a short pale discal streak, posterior margin narrowly inwardly black; mesonotum paler or more stramineous than the pronotum, with a broad, central, shining black, longitudinal fascia extending through the cruciform basal elevation, and a long obconical spot of the same colour on each lateral area; abdomen above stramineous, first and second segments (excluding lateral margins) and disks of the other segments (gradually decreasing in width towards apex) shining black; body beneath and legs very pale ochraceous; central area of face, anterior and posterior lateral margins of face, anterior tibiæ and tarsi, and the rostrum black; tegmina and wings hyaline, talc-like, the venation stramineous or pale virescent, postcostal margin and the outer margins to the apical areas black; opercula small and transverse; abdomen globose beneath; wings with four apical areas (in a male specimen now before me only three apical areas, which is clearly a malformation).

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀, 13 mm.; exp. tegm. 32 mm.

*Hab.* Victoria; Kewel (*Hill*).

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LVIII.—Description of a new Genus and Species of Cerambycidae from Natal. By W. L. DISTANT.

Subfam. CERAMBYCINÆ.

GAHANIA, gen. nov.

♂. Head with front short, slightly concave from side to

side, marked off from clypeus by a distinct arcuate groove; eyes rather coarsely granulate, emarginate, the lower lobes large; antennæ about three fourths the length of body, stout, first joint slightly curved, gradually thickened to apex, third shorter than fourth or following, these angulate in front of apex; pronotum transverse, armed with a short conical tubercle at middle of each side, and three obtuse tubercles on disk; mesonotum without stridulatory area; elytra feebly convex, semitransparent, polished, obtusely rounded at apex, with a short spine on each side at suture; anterior coxæ strongly transverse, but having their acetabula closed behind by extension inwards of epimera to meet the prosternum, acetabula of middle coxæ extending to epimera; posterior legs much longer than anterior or intermediate legs, their femora reaching to apex of elytra, first joint of posterior tarsi almost as long as the following two united; first abdominal segment almost as long as the following three together.

Allied to *Megacaelus*, Lac., but with larger and more coarsely granulated eyes; elytra longer and not dehiscent at the apex; femora less thickened and the anterior coxal cavities closed behind.

I have dedicated this genus to my friend C. J. Gahan, the well-known authority on the Longicornia and an ever helpful adviser to other workers.

*Gahania Simmondsi*, sp. n.

♂. Head, antennæ, thorax, body beneath, and legs pale brownish ochraceous; eyes black; elytra pale shining ochraceous, the basal area and sutural margins pale brownish ochraceous, the subcostal areas behind middle distinctly paler; head finely somewhat sparingly punctate, coarsely rugulose on disk between eyes, centrally, finely, longitudinally sulcate on posterior disk and between the antennal bases, front longly pilose; pronotum coarsely punctate and granulose, strongly transversely depressed behind anterior margin, a much narrower and finer transverse impression before basal margin, tubercles as in generic description, of the three discal the central is smaller and situate a little behind the others, the conical lateral tubercles have their apices black; elytra polished, semitransparent, sparingly finely punctate, the punctures more distinct on the darker basal area; the first three joints of the antennæ have outwardly a few long hairs, and the lateral margins of the pronotum are longly sparingly pilose; body beneath and legs somewhat thickly pilose.

Long., ♂, 23 mm.

*Hab.* Natal; Durban (*H. W. Simmonds*, Coll. Dist.).

A male specimen of this species was taken by Mr. Simmonds, of New Zealand, when on a recent visit to Natal. That specimen is now in my collection, having been presented to me by its discoverer. Mr. Bell Marley also tells me he took another specimen at about the same time and locality. I hope to eventually figure the species in my 'Insecta Transvaaliensia.'

LIX.—*Description of a new Species of Cicadidæ from East Africa.* By W. L. DISTANT.

*Pycna Elliotti*, sp. n.

♂. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum pale virescent, thickly greyish pilose; some spots to front, area of the ocelli, and inner margins of the eyes piceous; pronotum with two central longitudinal fasciæ, united into a broad fascia on posterior half, and from the middle of which there proceeds on each side an oblique line to eyes, the furrows, and a broad oblique spot on each side of the posterior margin near the outer angles, piceous; mesonotum with two small obconical spots on anterior margin, on each side an oblique line reaching middle, where it is inwardly recurved, a transverse linear spot near each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation and the lateral areas broadly (enclosing a large pale spot at base and apex) piceous; abdomen above piceous, the segmental margins broadly and a central longitudinal fascia virescent; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; head beneath (including face), large spots to femora, bases and apices of tibiae and tarsi, apex of rostrum, basal abdominal segment, and the segmental margins piceous or black; basal margin of face, a basal transverse spot between face and eyes, and the clypeus pale virescent; tegmina with nearly basal half opaque, greyish, with the veins virescent, two spots on costal membrane, two in apical half of radial area, and a transverse fascia at end of pale opaque area piceous, remaining area of tegmina hyaline, the veins testaceous, with piceous spots, more particularly in transverse marginal and submarginal apical series; wings bright pale ochraceous, opaque, and outwardly margined with piceous for more than half their length, the apical area hyaline; rostrum reaching the second abdominal segment; opercula short,